

# Holt County Sentinel.

Oregon, Missouri.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1865.

## The Soldiers' Banquet Postponed.

Owing to the fact that a number of the soldiers from Northwest Missouri, yet in the service, cannot reach home in time to participate in the Banquet of Welcome, first proposed to be given on Friday the 15th of September, and owing also to the fact that Gen. Sherman cannot be with us on the 15th, and may be expected at a future day, it has been determined to postpone the said Banquet from the 15th until Thursday the 21st day of September, 1865, at which time it will be held.

JOHN R. BELL,  
Chairman Ex. Com.

## Holt County.

Nations, individuals and communities are judged and appreciated by their relative worth and merit. A nation rises in the estimation of mankind, from its humane laws, its high culture of morals, benevolent institutions, free republican form of government, and the strict and just administration of its laws. Man rises above his fellow man in proportion to his moral worth, strict integrity, and all those good qualities that make man a model, an ornament and a useful member of society. So with communities; they rise in importance and interest in proportion to their facilities, advantages, and the character of their inhabitants.

In reference to this last proposition, we are aware that our county has much to contend with. In the early part of the rebellion, Holt county had the population, moral character, industry, thrift, school fund, educational system, churches for religious worship, and in fact all the facilities to make it a great and good county—the banner county of the State. But contrary to every interest of the county, or, indeed, contrary to our allegiance to the government, and contrary to all the natural laws governing our community, one half of our citizens disregarded their interest to our community, and their obligations to their government, arrayed themselves under the rebel banner, assailed their loyal neighbors, "let loose the dogs of war," broke up the foundations of society, and aroused all the bad passions of our citizens. The effect of the extraordinary movement of the rebels, their outrageous treatment of loyal men—their old neighbors—for, as they alleged standing by and sustaining Lincoln's administration, was to force the loyal portion to the opposite extreme, who became maddened to frenzy, subject to be led by the reckless and daring, upturning the laws governing good society, and thus, as it were, in a moment, anarchy prevailed, confusion confounded. Some five hundred of our patriotic young men rushed forth under the banner of their country, the stars and stripes, to carry it forth to "death or victory." And most nobly have they vindicated that flag, as the graves of departed heroes attest on the battle fields of many a hard fought battle. "They fought—they conquered"—they served their country, returned to their homes, loyal to the letter, true to the principles of their government, and, as if by magic, anarchy and confusion disappeared; law and order takes their place, and Holt county again stands forth in all her splendor, as the banner county of the State, in point of soil, water, timber, and natural advantages, inviting the enterprising merchant, the industrious mechanic, the sturdy farmer, and the energetic manufacturer. And this day we can proudly publish to the world that in Holt county there is as much security for life and property, as in any county in the State, and that she has as many advantages, inviting to her rich soil the emigrant who is seeking a home where prosperity, ease and comfort is awaiting him.

Hiram Oliver and John Wesley Hartnapp, were executed by the military authorities at Columbus, on the 6th inst., for the murder of J. B. Clark, Asst. Provost Marshal of the 17th District of Ohio, some time since.

Records show that the number of men furnished by Missouri for the United States Volunteer army, from April 17th 1861, to April 30th 1865, is one hundred and four thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

## The Methodist Episcopal Church South.

An attempt is about being made to reorganize this traitorous institution in North-west Missouri. Not content with their first attempt upon the life of the nation, they are collecting their scattered forces for a second trial. If allowed to re-establish themselves in our midst, we may expect a repetition of the "smoking out" scenes of the days when BAXTER governed the minds and consciences of the majority of the people of this region. When men, for preaching the truth, were tarred and feathered, hung, or sent adrift on the Missouri—when men, who entertained opinions at variance with the institution that supported the church, were compelled to smother them within their own breasts, or to leave for parts where free thought was tolerated.

They announce to us as they come, that "a reunion with the old church is neither practicable nor desirable." Now if they never utter anything more false than that, the devil will never get any of them for lying. A union of the two is not practicable nor desirable. Union men cannot unite with traitors in anything. It is better that the two classes should separate—better that they should remain apart; better for them and better for us. They can devote themselves to the task of reforming their bad men, which, by the way, will prove a heavy undertaking, and we will tend to ours.

There is an easy mode of disposing of these men; no loyal man belongs to the concern. Those who take the oath of loyalty will commit perjury, and may be indicted for so doing; and those who are too conscientious to swallow the oath, will commit a sin in another way.

We hold to the doctrine that all offenders against law, should be punished, and those who have been teaching their followers for the past four years, that there was an end to law and the constitution, and who now teach them to disregard the New Constitution and its provisions, should have a double dose to square up arrears now due them. If union men, who have fought and bled for their country, are expected to obey the laws, let us expect that the other class shall do likewise. Holt county, for more than two years past, has been a disagreeable home for rebels, their sympathizers, and apologists. So mote it be always, is our prayer.

## The Grand Reception Banquet at St. Joseph on the 21st.

We are pleased to see the interest all parties are taking in the coming welcome to the honored heroes of North-west Mo., "who have worn the cherished blue, and marched to victory under the starry flag of the brave and free." We hope that all the returned veterans of Holt county will turn out *en masse*, and join in the festivities of the occasion.

The Soldiers will be under the direction of the ranking officers present on that day, and they are requested to form temporary organizations for the day, either in their old Companies or Regiments, or in new ones as they may prefer. For the convenience of organization, members of the following regiments will report, on arrival in the City, to the officers designated below, by whom they will be shown to the Headquarters of the Company or Regiment with which they propose to march in Procession.

18th Mo. Vol.—Capt. B. F. BUKARD,  
25th U. S. Vol. & Eng.—Capt. J. B. HAWLEY,  
23d & 48th Mo. Vol.—Lt. Col. E. KIRBY,  
33d & 35th "—Capt. R. B. LITTLE,  
43d "—Lt. Col. JOHN PIERCE,  
44th "—Col. R. C. BRADSHAW,  
51st "—Col. GIDDINGS,  
11th U. S. Cav.—Capt. A. J. NEWBY,  
1st M. S. M. Inf.—Capt. C. C. BYRNE,  
4th M. S. M. Cav.—Brig. Gen. GEO. HALL,  
5th "—Col. N. SCHLOK,  
9th "—Capt. J. A. ADAMS,  
Missouri Regiments not mentioned.—Capt. JOE. THOMPSON,  
Kansas Regiments.—Major JOSEPH PENNY,  
Nebraska Regiments.—Maj. PETER WALTERS,  
Soldiers from other States.—Col. J. H. DATTON.

The Officers above named will have headquarters in some central place, and furnish all necessary directions by which the Soldiers reporting to them may be enabled to find their respective commands, and when the temporary organization shall have been perfected, the ranking officer present will take chief command, reporting to the Chief Marshal for instructions.

FRANCIS W. PICKENS, of South Carolina, the man who said he was "incapable to fear," has asked for pardon.

## The Republic of Mexico Overthrown.

Statements as to the condition of affairs in Mexico, indicate that the Liberal cause is irretrievably overthrown, and that Juarez will be compelled to flee for safety. The Imperialists have driven the Republican army from the Rio Grande, and are now occupying the whole country, with the exception of a small portion in the State of Chihuahua, in which Juarez was, at last accounts, trying to establish his government. The retreat of the Liberals was a panic. It seems that the movement among the French was a simultaneous one. Guaymas, a seaport of the State of Sonora, was recently taken and is now held by the French.

A correspondent of the Press, writing from El Paso, in Chihuahua, Mexico, under date of July 20th, makes similar statements as to the utter discomfiture of the Republican cause. He states that "an immense majority of the inhabitants prefer the government of Maximilian to that of Juarez;" that "the opposition to the Emperor is feeble in the extreme." That Juarez has been driven to his last foothold, seems very evident, and he will doubtless be compelled, shortly, to flee to the United States to save his life. He has not sufficient means to carry on the war, having no money but what he raises by forced loans. There are fifteen representatives of foreign governments at Mexico, acknowledging the Empire, and not one at the court of Juarez.

If the above statements be true, the time has come when we must drive Maximilian out of Mexico, or we must give up the Monroe doctrine, and recognize the Empire.

## Treaty with the Indians.

The Government has received a communication from Col. LEAVENWORTH, dated Aug. 23d, in which he states that an agreement has been entered into with the chiefs of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches Indians, to meet Commissioners on the part of the United States on the 4th of October next, at Bluff Creek, forty miles south of the Little Arkansas, to treat for perpetual peace between the United States Government and the various tribes. This meeting, if it takes place, will probably lead to a cessation of Indian hostilities on the plains.

## Governor Fletcher's Position.

The following is a letter from Gov. Fletcher, published in the St. Louis Democrat, on the subject of the execution of the provisions of the New Constitution, relative to the oath of ministers and teachers:

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
CITY OF JEFFERSON, Aug. 25, 1865.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of the 21st inst., I can only say that the provisions of the Constitution requiring an oath of Ministers and teachers, are to be construed by the Courts.

Any question as to the right of the people of the State to make such provisions in their fundamental law will be for the higher judicial tribunal of the country to determine. Pending their decision, the law must be regarded as valid and of binding force.

My action in enforcing these and all other laws will be strictly within the scope of the legal powers conferred on me, and I shall require, on the part of all citizens, and their acts in giving force to this law be done in the legal manner.

Law-abiding men will, I presume, cause warrants to be issued for persons who violate the law by preaching or teaching without first taking the oath, or who may take it falsely; and will cause them to be bound over to appear at the next Circuit Court of the county to answer indictments for their offenses. The whole military force of the law, to enforce legal process in this as in all cases. The Constitution, in all its provisions, is the highest law of the State, and so far as my official action is concerned, I need not repeat to you, what I have so often publicly said, that all the duties devolved upon the Executive by law for enforcing it will be, in due time and in a proper manner, fully performed.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,  
THOS. C. FLETCHER.

EX-CONGRESSMAN GEORGE H. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Denmark. Mr. Yeaman was a candidate for re-election to Congress at the late election, but was beaten by the Democrats.

New York Herald's Fort Monroe correspondent says: Jeff. Davis has obtained permission to write to his wife.

## Another Terrible Railroad Accident.

On the 7th inst., a terrible explosion took place on the Northwestern Railroad. The train consisted of eight cars and one passenger coach. There were two hundred persons on board. The two foremost cars contained powder, shot and shell, and it is supposed sparks from the locomotive communicated through the cracks in the cars, causing the explosion. Seven persons were killed, and nearly all received more or less injury. All the cars were blown to pieces except two in the rear, the engine being completely demolished.

The leading merchants of Newbern are sending goods in large quantities into all parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and South Eastern Virginia, bringing back cotton, tobacco and other products.

An effort will be made this winter to obtain an appropriation from Congress to defray the expense of deepening the canal uniting the inland waters of North Carolina with the ocean, which, with the removal of a small bar in the Neuse river, will enable the largest ocean steamers to run to Newbern.

A New National Bank has been established at Independence, Mo., with a capital of \$50,000, styled the First National Bank of Independence. Preston Roberts is President, and Daniel Waldo Cashier.

## First Petition for the Pardon of Jeff. Davis.

Over four hundred ladies of Holly Springs, Miss., sent the following appeal to President Johnson for the pardon of Jeff Davis. Wonder how many of those "dear creatures" were amongst those who fired on our wounded whilst being carried through the streets of that city?

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Aug. 1, 1865.

To His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States:

The undersigned, ladies of Holly Springs, would respectfully solicit executive clemency for Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, now confined in Fortress Monroe. Occupying as he did, four years before the inception of the late unhappy civil war, prominent positions both in the State and Federal Government, positions which were cheerfully accorded him by reason of his undoubted ability and unquestioned devotion to his native South, the undersigned deem it not unbecoming to apply to you, sir, the chief of the great representative Government of earth, for indulgence in his behalf.

It is well known to your Excellency that for years past sectional strife has been seemingly fostered by extremists both North and South, which led to a general conflict of arms and the shedding of the best blood of the land. One party and section have been forced by the arbitrament of the sword to succumb. To the victors and their success the plaudits of the great North has been given bountifully. Is it asking too much of you to grant the yielding party and its chief the poor tribute of honesty for the changes in Government they had in view?

Mr. Davis was but the representative of the defeated party, and called as he was by the almost united voice of the Southern people to preside over their councils and guide them through the terrible storms of war, he was but doing their bidding in armed conflict, as he had before represented their views in times of peace. Is it therefore right that vials of wrath should be poured upon his head, who, whatever his faults may have been, or the supposed errors of his cause, was devoted and faithful alike to the people and principle he represented?

Sir, our once happy and cheerful people have surely suffered enough. Could the tears that have been shed, the anguish born, the despair which has been our portion during this unhappy war, be brought home to the vision of reality, we could not, would not plead in vain for one whom we honored in prosperity, and respected and venerate in adversity.

The war is at an end, the people of the South have again become loyal citizens to the Government of the United States; our fathers, our brothers, our husbands who survived the battle storm have returned to the bosoms of their families. We submit that fraternal feeling which should exist between citizens of the same Government can be more effectually restored by kindness and clemency than by a punishment of those who, by reason of common toil, dangers and privations, are and must ever be dear to every true Southerner. Respectfully,

Mrs. W. S. FEATHERSON,  
Mrs. A. C. McWEN,  
Mrs. MARTHA ROBINSON,  
Miss E. C. POLK,  
Miss ALICE MORGAN,  
Miss MARY MORGAN, and  
four hundred and ten others.

## The Cost of Secession.

The following fearful account of Southern losses of men during the late civil war is furnished by the Professional Governor of Alabama. His position as a citizen of the State during the war would furnish him with facilities for ascertaining the number of troops put in the service of the Confederacy, as well as the numbers who died or were disabled, which we on this side of the lines, did not possess. It is to be remarked, however, that the estimates of Maryland and Virginia are too large. The former remained true to the Union, though thousands of her citizens were disloyal. But there is no reason to believe that 40,000, nor the fourth of that number, went South and joined the armies of the rebellion. On the contrary, we have unmistakable evidence that they remained at home and voted the so-called Democratic ticket. Virginia, it is remembered, was divided into two States, the West adhering faithfully to the Union, with some three hundred thousand of the white population. It is improbable, therefore, that the remaining portion of the State should have sent out eighty thousand soldiers. Still, the statement doubtless approximates correctness. It is as follows:

States.	Enlistments.	Dead and Disabled.
Alabama	120,000	70,000
Arkansas, say	50,000	20,000
Florida	17,000	10,000
Georgia	181,000	70,000
Kentucky, say	50,000	20,000
Louisiana, say	50,000	24,000
Mississippi	78,000	45,000
Missouri, say	40,000	24,000
Maryland, say	40,000	24,000
North Carolina	140,000	85,000
South Carolina	65,000	40,000
Tennessee, say	50,000	34,000
Texas, say	98,000	58,000
Virginia, say	180,000	105,000
Total	1,124,000	600,000

These figures exceed by many thousand the number of men between the ages of 18 and 45 years. The history of modern times furnishes no parallel to such losses, nor to the desperation of the struggle made on the part of the Southern people. Half of a generation of men dying or becoming disabled for life in a contest of four years, is something fearful to contemplate.

The destruction of property was on a scale equally great; but there are no means at hand for ascertaining the amount. The "Confederate debt," State and general, amounted to perhaps two thousand millions; but this only represents the value consumed, for which payment was promised. But the forced levies and the waste and destruction caused by the opposing armies would greatly exceed the public debt, to say nothing of the abolition of slavery, in which form the Southern people had invested three thousand millions of property.

These enormous losses of men and money or wealth were the natural fruits of secession and rebellion. The people of the South have nobody to blame but their leaders and themselves. The Government did not make war upon the South, but repelled war made by the South upon itself. This fact must never be lost sight of in adjusting the balance of responsibility, and due reflection upon it will go far to remove the sense of injury, which is one of the great obstacles to reconciliation.

## The Dead of Stone River Cemetery Reinterment—Important Notice.

MURFRESSBORO, TENN., Aug. 14, 1865.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Having been detailed by order of Major General George H. Thomas as Superintendent of the "Soldiers National Cemetery" on Stone River battlefield, I take this mode of informing the friends of our brave comrades who fell on this memorable field and other battlefields, that we will disinter all the bodies and bury them in the beautiful grounds now being prepared, and if any have determined to remove the remains of their noble dead to their homes, they will do me a great favor if they will notify me of the fact, by letter or otherwise, giving name, rank, company, regiment, brigade and division of the deceased.

I ask this favor so that they may be sent home as we find them, and before they are reinterred. Mr. John W. Ewing, of this city, will furnish burial cases at the lowest possible price, and by writing him he will have the bodies expressed to friends as they may direct. I will say for the comfort of the friends of these fallen braves, that every effort will be put forth to make this sacred spot beautiful and attractive. Any information desired I will gladly furnish.

All loyal papers will please copy.

WILLIAM EARNSHAW,

Chaplain U. S. A. and

Superintendent Soldiers' Nat. Cemetery.

Mr. CUMMINS, the Catholic priest of the Church in Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., has been indicted by the Grand Jury for officiating as priest, without having first taken the oath of loyalty prescribed by the Constitution. "Bully" for the Grand Jury.

This Democracy of New Jersey have nominated Major General Mott as their candidate for Governor.

## The Late Southern Methodist Conference "Memoirs" of a Few Abolitionists.

The following "memoirs" of a few prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is furnished the Missouri Democrat by a gentleman of Texas County, Mo:

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Now that martial law is withdrawn from Missouri, the country is startled by the information that some surviving rebels, by some understanding, met in St. Louis for the purpose of mourning over the corpse of slavery, defying the law of the State, and of reorganizing their old system of devility. All over the land is heralded the sad news that St. Louis there is being held a "Conference of the M. E. Church South."

Now every man, woman or child of ordinary intelligence knows that every loyal member of that organization abandoned it at the commencement of the war. The love of slavery and the hatred of our Government is all that now inspires any man to act with that so-called Church.

In "Conference" there was some questions and answers asked as to "where are the preachers?" but a majority of the names were not mentioned. I will assist that body and enlighten the public generally by answering the inquiry for this district.

Rev. Green Woods, the Presiding Elder, made speeches in behalf of secession, helped to get up the first rebel flag that ever disgraced Texas county, went into the brush when the war came on, and was there shot by United States soldiers who came from Kansas.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Circuit Preacher, was commander of a gang of bushwhackers, and was killed in a skirmish with United States troops in Dent county.

Rev. Mr. Earnest, C. P., was one of a band that was routed by the Franklin county Home Guards in the beginning of the war and the last that was seen of him in this section, he was running his Church with two guns on his shoulder; one of which he procured by robbing a citizen.

Rev. I. Miscal Johnson, C. P., was notorious as being the leader of robbers. He robbed the immense stores of Murphy and McClurg at Linn creek. He was afterwards promoted to a rebel Colonel, but never did much fighting, and has retired to Illinois, where I suppose he is in good circumstances. His greatest sin was the leading of scores of his ignorant members to rebellion and death.

Rev. Mr. Bradley went from here to the rebel army, and his securities paid his debts.

Rev. E. B. Headlee assisted E. Y. Mitchell and Ham. Lenox when they were organizing rebel bands. He came in once and took the oath of allegiance and afterwards returned to the rebel army, leaving his wife and children in Huston, Mo. It is said that he went through the State last year with Price, and caused his father-in-law to be killed.

Rev. John Headlee seems to have concluded that he was already in Dixie, as he at one time published a notice posted up at Big River Mills, Mo., that he would preach a sermon, on the day "set apart by President Davis for fasting and prayer." He afterwards took the oath of allegiance, and so cannot attend Southern Methodist "Conference" without a violation of said oath.

Rev. G. Powell went into the rebel army with Miscal Johnson—has returned without his "rights," and being paroled, cannot with consistency attend such conferences. But his brother, Ferris W., did not go South, so he can take the oath and preach in New Madrid Circuit.

In South Missouri the South Methodist Church recruited nearly as many for the rebel army as did the Missouri Republican newspaper, and the influence of the two in concert did it all. Even the rebel General J. H. McBride remained quiet for a long time, while the Southern Methodist preachers were urging secession; and now show me a loyal man who is a "South Methodist," and I will show you a crazy man of a simpleton.

How strange, now, that none of the anonymous harangues in favor of violating the New Constitution are written by Southern Methodists? What a wonder, too, that they do not privately address the authorities to test them on the powers of the New Constitution on the oath question. What a class of innocents these Southern Methodists are? These memoirs are respectfully submitted to the "Conference" for publication in the minutes, or on the margin of their Almanacs. If there should be space for other "memoirs," the Conference will please make it known. E.

PARLOR ORNAMENTS FOR THE CHURCH.—Pardon blanks printed on gilt edged parchment paper and engraved in the highest style of art, are being struck off by the ~~new~~ ~~new~~ ~~new~~ printing office. They will be hereafter as handsome ornaments for parlors of those who receive them.

Links are the "vultures" that hover over perishing fortresses.

A pitch battle—two darkies throwing tar-pots at each other.